

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1 and 3-40 now stand in the present application, claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 19, 26 and 29 having been amended and claim 2 having been canceled. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

In the Office Action, the Examiner has objected to the specification for a number of informalities. As noted above, Applicants have corrected each of the technical deficiencies pointed out by the Examiner. Accordingly, the Examiner's objections to the specification are believed to have been overcome.

The Examiner has also pointed out an error in claim 26 with the radius of curvature. As noted above, Applicants have amended claim 26 to comply and be in correspondence with the specification and thus the Examiner's objection to the specification for failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter is also believed to have been overcome.

The Examiner has also objected to claims 7-8, 18-19, 26-27 and 29-40 for a number of informalities. As noted above, Applicants have amended all of these claims to correct the deficiencies pointed out by the Examiner. Accordingly, all of these claims are also believed to overcome the Examiner's objections.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. More particularly, the Examiner pointed out that the terminology "each one" is indefinite in claim 1. As noted above, Applicants have amended claim 1 to more clearly recite that each wheelpost has

an interleaved system of three fillets and three tangs. Accordingly, the Examiner's § 112, second paragraph, rejection of claims 1-9 is also believed to have been overcome.

Before turning to the Examiner's rejections of the claims over the cited art, Applicants wish to note that their invention is directed to a specific configuration of wheelposts and buckets so as to cooperatively fit together so as to reduce the occurrence of peak stresses during operation. In addition, Applicants' invention is directed to the third stage of a turbine wherein the number of buckets is reduced from approximately 92 to 90 based on the configuration disclosed and claimed in the present application. Applicants believe that their configuration is a distinct and patentable departure from those in the prior art and that they have described in detail how their configurations of wheelposts and buckets patentably defines over the state of the prior art. It is also respectfully submitted that the configurations disclosed and claimed in the present application are not merely choices of engineering design but are specifically created so as to reduce operating stresses in the third stage of a turbine and yet at the same time reduce the number of moving parts required to accomplish the smooth operation of the turbine.

In the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected claims 10-13, 21, 25 and 29-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by United Kingdom Patent 677,142 (hereinafter the '142 patent). Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 102 rejections of the claims based on the '142 patent.

The '142 patent states on page 2, lines 1-3 that "[t]he included root angle, that is the angle of taper between the inclined sides, is approximately 30 to 40°." Applicants'

invention is significantly different from the '142 patent with respect to the angle between the faces of the uppermost tangs as shown, for example, in Figures 10 and 12, respectively, for a bucket and wheelpost. More particularly, the angle defined by 2E is considerably greater than the corresponding angle identified in the '142 patent as ranging from 30 to 40°. More particularly, one half of is defined by the letter "E" to be 25° from the center line and thus the total angle is approximately 50° when two tangent lines are drawn along the faces of the uppermost tangs within Figures 10 and 12. If an angle was formed by the intersection of two tangent lines to the lowermost tang at the center line, the angle would be even greater than 50°. Accordingly, the bucket and wheelpost arrangement of Applicants' invention significantly and patentably differs from that of the '142 patent.

Independent claims 10, 11 and 29 have been amended to more clearly recite the patentable distinction of the angle from tangent lines being drawn along the faces of the uppermost tangs to be 50°. Since the cited art discloses and claims a range for this angle for no more that 30 to 40°, it is respectfully submitted that Applicants' invention patentably defines over the '142 patent. Moreover, it should be understood that this is not a mere matter of design choice. This is emphasized by the fact that the bottom tang does not lie along the same parallel angle along the face of the uppermost tangs in Applicants' invention. Thus, the angle for the lower tang is even greater than 50°. In any event, independent claims 10, 11 and 29, and their respective dependent claims, are believed to patentably define over the '142 patent.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 10-17, 21-25 and 29-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Goodwin. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 102 rejection of the claims as being anticipated by Goodwin.

Goodwin suffers the same deficiency as does the '142 patent. More particularly, as clearly stated in the Table at column 3 of the cited reference, the angle between the tangent lines along the opposite faces of the tang varies from 35 to 40°. Accordingly, Applicants' invention in which this angle is approximately 50° patentably defines over Goodwin for the same reasons given above with respect to the '142 patent.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1-3 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melenchuk. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 103 rejection of the claims.

As clearly shown in Figure 3 and as described at column 2, lines 45-51 of Melenchuk, the cited reference does not rely strictly on a configuration of wheelposts and buckets with tangs and fillets for maintaining the blade portions within the platform. More particularly, Melenchuk states:

In this structure, every blade except one is retained by a small key 43 having projections 45 engaging under the root of the next adjacent blade. The keys 43 are disposed in a circumferential slot 46 in the rotor and in radial slots 47 in one edge of each blade platform. The last blade to be fitted may be retained by a pin or otherwise. (Emphasis supplied.)

Thus, Melenchuk discloses a very different structure from that of Applicants' invention in that it requires keys 43 or pins or other structures to position and lock into place the blades into the platform. In addition, as shown in Figure 3, Melenchuk does not have a symmetrical arrangement of fillets and tangs on either side of a center line of the blade

root portion. More particularly, the left hand portion of each blade root has more fillets and tangs than does the right hand portion.

In order to more clearly patentably define claim 1 over the cited Melenchuk reference, Applicants have amended claim 1 to more clearly recite that each wheel and bucket is symmetrically formed to have three fillets and tangs on each side of a center line along the longitudinal axis of the bucket or wheelpost. Since Melenchuk does not teach or suggest Applicants' invention, as now more clearly recited in amended claim 1, claim 1 and its respective dependent claims are believed to patentably define over the cited reference.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Melenchuk in view of Johnson. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 103 rejection of the claims over the combination of Melenchuk and Johnson. Johnson has merely been cited by the Examiner for showing a turbine blade having straight surfaces which mate with corresponding straight surfaces in wheelposts. Accordingly, it should be clear that Johnson does not solve the deficiency noted above with respect to Melenchuk. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 4 and 6 patentably define over the cited references taken either singly or in combination for the same reasons given above with respect to claim 1.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melenchuk. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's §103 rejection of claims 7 and 8.

Claims 7 and 8 patentably define over the cited reference for the same reasons given above with respect to independent claim 1. However, it should be noted that the

Examiner in rejecting these claims stated that the radii curvatures for the bottom bucket tang were nothing more than matters of choice and design. Applicants respectfully disagree. Nowhere does Melenchuk even disclose the dimensions of its bottommost tang. There are no radii dimensions given for this tang nor are there any radii dimensions given for the upper tangs in Melenchuk. To the contrary with respect to Applicants' invention, Applicants have disclosed and claimed specific dimensional arrangements for not only the bottommost tang but also the uppermost tangs and it is noteworthy that these dimensions are not the same for the bottommost and uppermost tangs. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Applicants' invention is much more than merely matters of choice and design.

The Examiner has rejected claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melenchuk in view of Caruso. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 103 rejection of claim 9.

The Examiner has merely relied on Caruso for disclosing that the outer tang edge of each wheelpost is scalloped. Accordingly, it should be clear that Caruso does not solve the deficiencies noted above with respect to Melenchuk. Accordingly, claim 9 is believed to patentably define over the cited references taken either singly or in combination for the same reasons as given above with respect to claim 1.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 14-19, 22-24, 26-27 and 31-40 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '142 patent in view of Johnson. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's § 103(a) rejection of the claims over the combination of the '142 patent in view of Johnson.

As previously stated, Johnson has merely been cited by the Examiner for disclosing buckets having straight surfaces. Accordingly, Johnson does not solve the deficiencies noted above with respect to the '142 patent. Accordingly, these claims are believed to patentably define over the cited references taken either singly or in combination for the same reasons given above with respect to independent claims 10, 11 and 29.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 18-19, 26-27 and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodwin. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of the claims as being obvious over Goodwin.

These claims are believed to patentably define over Goodwin for the same reasons given above with respect to independent claims 10, 11 and 29. Moreover, Applicants disagree with the Examiner with respect to the specific dimensions given in these dependent claims as being mere matters of choice of design.

The Examiner has also rejected claims 20 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '142 patent in view of Caruso. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's §103 rejection of the claims over the '142 patent in view of Caruso.

As noted above, Caruso does not solve the deficiencies pointed out with respect to the '142 patent. More particularly, these claims patentably define over the cited references taken either singly or in combination for the same reasons given above with respect to independent claims 10 and 11.

The Examiner has also rejected a number of the claims over double patenting with co-pending Application No. 10/774,400. Applicants respectfully submit that in view

of the above-described claim amendments the Examiner's double patenting rejection is believed to have been overcome.

More particularly, each of independent claims 1, 10, 11 and 29 clearly recites that all of the claims in this application are directed to the third stage of a turbine. In addition, independent claims 10, 11 and 29 now further recite that the angle formed by tangent lines along the uppermost tangs is 50°. The cited application is directed to wheelposts and bucket arrangements for the first and second stages of a turbine and does not have a 50° angle between tangent lines along the uppermost tangs. The claims of that application will also be amended to more clearly recite that the claims are limited to the first and second stages of a turbine and an angle greater than 40°. Thus, the claims of the two applications are no longer directed to the "same invention." Accordingly, the Examiner's double patenting rejection of the claims is believed to have been overcome.

Therefore, in view of the above amendment and remarks, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered and that all of claims 1 and 3-40, now standing in the application, be allowed and that the case be passed to issue. If there are any other issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through either a supplemental response or an Examiner's amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone exchange indicated below.



**LAGRANGE et al.**

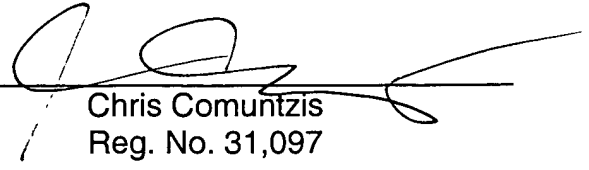
Appl. No. 10/774,399

November 14, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

**NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Comuntzis', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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